

Kentucky Gazette.

No. 26.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1835.

Vol. 50

WHITEBISHING.

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The Rev. Samuel Ewing Arnold, late of Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has just commenced the above business, next to Mr. John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite KERR'S TAVERN; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of
FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &c.
N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.
Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.
The Observer and Intelligencer will insert the above 2 months.

STONE CUTTING.



MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES, AND DOOR SILL. With almost every article in the above line of business, can be had at the subscriber's, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
P. DOYLE.
N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.
Lex. June 2, 1835—22-4f

PASTURE.

In addition to my Pasture at home, I have the Race field, where I will receive horses on moderate terms. I will also water and salt them with care.
B. C. BLINCOE.
Payette county, June 6, 1835—22-4f.

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land lying on Lake Bolivar, in Washington county, Mississippi, containing about 600 acres, 175 in a complete state of cultivation. On the land is a new Dwelling house, a first rate Gin and Mill, and all necessary out houses, including stables, corn cribs, cotton houses, and other buildings. For further particulars apply to J. B. & S. S. Fox, in Vicksburg, or to the subscriber on the premises.
B. M. HINES.
Vicksburg, Miss. May 7, 1835—20-10f.

REFORMED PRACTICE OF

MEDICINE.

Dr. J. B. DAY and T. F. HARRIS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have formed a co-partnership, for the purpose of practicing medicine in Lexington, and the adjacent country. Their shop is on Main Street, directly opposite Brennan's (formerly Postelthwaite's) Hotel, where they may be found at all times except when absent on professional business.
We beg leave to inform our friends and the public, that our principle and practice are essentially different from the ordinary mineral course, and also from the Thompsonian or Steaming plan. We practice according to the principles of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, as taught at its Colleges in New York and Vermont. Our practice, embracing all the preparations of mercury, arsenic and other poisonous minerals so much used by physicians of the present day, and which are so deleterious to the human system; using in their stead vegetable remedies, far more powerful in removing disease, and which leave the constitution unimpaired. The experience of others, as well as our own in an extensive practice of several years, has fully proved that mineral medicines internally, are entirely unnecessary in the treatment of any disease, and we believe there are but few of those who have taken them, who will hesitate to say that they are injurious, uncertain and dangerous in their operation.
As to the Thompsonian system, we admit that it contains some good, but it is entirely too limited, too heating or stimulating, and steam is too frequently and indiscriminately used.
We use no preparations of medicines which are numberless, and for which there is a patent right. Further, we believe that no man can make a good physician, without a knowledge of the anatomy of the human system, and every other branch of medical science. We presume it is generally known that the Thompsonians deny the necessity of such knowledge.
Having made a candid statement of our principles, and the course we intend to pursue, we ask those afflicted with disease, to pause, and choose between remedial agents drawn from Nature's garden, powerful in removing disease, but safe in their operation, and the poisonous minerals, which so often destroy the lives or future health of those who take them.
J. B. DAY.
T. F. HARRIS.
P. S. For a further knowledge of our principles, &c. we refer our friends to a medical work published by Dr. W. B. Beach, consisting of three large volumes, the title of which is "Beach's American Practice." It can be seen either at our shop, or at Skillman's book store, with a list of its numerous recommendations by physicians of the highest standing both in Europe and America.
J. B. DAY.
T. F. HARRIS.
Lexington, June 5, 1835—22-3m.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A Teacher who can come well recommended, will meet with a good situation by immediate application to
JNO. M. CONN.
Near Centreville, Bourbon county, Ky.
June 29, 1835—21-2f

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

We congratulate the friends of the Church, at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned their laudable efforts in the cause of sound education. The Rev. Samuel Ewing Arnold, late of Germany, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of this city and county, that he has just commenced the above business, next to Mr. John Murray's Silver Plating Shop, and nearly opposite KERR'S TAVERN; where he will be happy to attend to all calls in his line, viz: the repairing of
FIRE ARMS, DOOR LOCKS, &c.
N. B. The highest price will be given for old KEYS.
Lex. June 6, 1835—22-3m.
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BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position of Bordentown, its singular situation, and its facility of access from the principal cities in the Union, have long marked it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of learning. For the information of those who have not visited this town, the following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Doane's last annual report, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no place in the whole country, better fitted for the establishment and support of schools and seminaries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beautiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the heart of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and accessible twice in every day from New York, and from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be taken by any in America. The school rooms are large and commodious, and the dormitories, which are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to contain a hundred boarders. The whole establishment is every way adapted to its destined purpose. Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a member of his own family, a lady who has been long accustomed to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her amiable character and mild disposition, is peculiarly qualified for this office, while her natural and tender fondness for children will lead her almost spontaneously to use every means to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the pupils. The most able and accomplished teachers will be employed to instruct in the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge; nor will the minds of the pupils fail to receive that watchful attention which is due to their paramount importance, for 'what is good learning without good morals?' The system of government will be mild and parental, but sufficiently energetic to preserve perfect order and regularity. If any pupil shall be found guilty of immorality or of a vicious example, notice will be immediately given to his parents of the necessity for his removal from the school. There will be two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October, the second, of the last two weeks in April. It is especially necessary to enter here into a more minute detail of the prospective operations of the school, nor to enumerate specifically the subjects, which will on different occasions and at various periods occupy the attention of teachers or pupils; much less is it thought expedient to call the public attention to any particular talent which Mr. Arnold may think himself possessed of for developing and cultivating the latent faculties of the youthful mind. After all that can be said, the public confidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the gentlemen whose names are annexed and who, either from personal knowledge, authentic testimonials, or credible report from others, are qualified to give information of the result of his former efforts in teaching, both in the United States and British America.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$150.
Boarding includes board, lodging and washing.
Tuition, the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education.
Instruction in Foreign Languages, and in the usual sciences.
Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own coat, mattress, bedding, and towels.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D. Bishop of New Jersey.
Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of New York.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.
Rev. W. Beirien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, New York.
Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.
Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia.
General W. A. Burleigh.
D. D. B. Ryall, Esq., Fitchburg, N. J.
John L. McKnight, Esq., W. W. Worcester, Esq., Capt. McCall, Dr. Dabury, and Capt. Shippen, Bordentown.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile business. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of
LEAVY & DOLAN,
who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of
MERCHANDISE.
of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.
WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22—10-4f

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is receiving their Spring supplies of Miscellaneous Goods. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.
J. TILFORD & Co.
No. 49, Main street.
N. B. A large supply of Ingrain and other Carpets, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWERS, PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.
J. T. & Co.
Lexington, March 28, 1835—14-6w

THE THREE JOOLY HUSBANDS.

Three jolly husbands, out in the country, by the names of Tim Watson, Joe Brown, and Bill Walker, sat late one evening drinking at a village tavern, until being pretty well combed, they agreed that each one on returning home should do the first thing his wife told him, in default of which he should pay the bill. They then separated for the night, engaging to meet again the next morning and gave an honest account of their proceedings at home, so far as they related to the payment of the bill.

The next morning, Walker and Brown were early at their posts, but it was some time before Watson made his appearance. Walker began first.
"You see when I entered my house the clock was out, and as the fire gave but a glimmering of light, I came near walking accidentally into a pot of butter that the pancakes were to be made of this morning. My wife who was dreadfully out of humor at setting up so long said to me sarcastically, 'Do you put your foot into the butter?' Just as you say, I did, and I set my foot in the pot of butter, and then—went to bed."

Next Joe Brown told his story. "My wife," said he, "had already retired to rest in our usual sleeping room, which adjoins the kitchen, and the door of which was ajar. Not being able to navigate perfectly well, I, you know, I made a dreadful clattering among the household furniture, and my wife, in no very pleasant tone, bawled out, 'Do break the porridge-pot, Joe!' No sooner said than done. I seized hold of the pot, and striking it against the chimney jam, broke it in a hundred pieces. After this exploit, I retired to rest, and got a curtain lecture all night for my pains."

It was now Tim Watson's turn to give an account of himself; which he did with the same long face, as follows: "My wife gave me the most lucky command in the world, for, as I was blundering up stairs in the dark, she cried out, 'Do break your rotten neck, do Tim!'—I'll be cussed if I do, Kate, said I, as I gathered myself up, I'll sooner pay the bill. And so landlord, here's the cash for you. This is the last time I'll ever risk five dollars on the command of my wife."
Dr. Greene.

COBBETT IN 1797.

The following is extracted from Demard's Manuscript Journal:—
"The first paper published at this time (1797) in Philadelphia, edited by Cobbett, and entitled 'The Porcupine,' which name, from a first association was transferred to Cobbett himself, by both friends and enemies. Nothing could have been more happy than the title, for it might have been said of him that he had a quill for every subject and a pen for every occasion. The Editor's name was not less happy, for it was a name of excellent (and most beneficial) character, and his political character was the most famous, and with one party of people in the States had great influence and admiration, notwithstanding the various personalities it indulged in. The paper was not less successful in its collection. After this period, Anthony Buzon, emigrated to New York, and from his known ability was set up in a newspaper, by the opposite party, to combat with Cobbett; when the literary sparring that ensued between these two political champions, was not less novel than surprising to the Americans. In many respects (not less in private character than in public talents) no men could have been more alike than Buzon and Cobbett, happy however, as they were in various styles, they excelled but in one and the same, personal sensibility, and as the old proverb informs us that 'two of a kind can never agree,' their engagements were not less novel than surprising to the Americans. In many respects (not less in private character than in public talents) no men could have been more alike than Buzon and Cobbett, happy however, as they were in various styles, they excelled but in one and the same, personal sensibility, and as the old proverb informs us that 'two of a kind can never agree,' their engagements were not less novel than surprising to the Americans. In many respects (not less in private character than in public talents) no men could have been more alike than Buzon and Cobbett, happy however, as they were in various styles, they excelled but in one and the same, personal sensibility, and as the old proverb informs us that 'two of a kind can never agree,' their engagements were not less novel than surprising to the Americans."

"When Greece meets Greece."
Instead of the general political purposes for which the contest was set on foot by their respective parties, it turned out to be a contest of individual and extreme names was the proper motto of both, so it appeared to me they were striving to see who had the best knowledge of personal invective, was the most fluent in epithets, and could bestasper his antagonist to the greatest degree with the dirt of diction."

In 1828, the press of the Federal party were engaged in the dignified and chivalrous work of duelling against Mrs. Jackson—in 1832, Mrs. Eaton was the object of their jeers and insults. Now, we perceive that the private affairs of Col. Johnston are to be raked up and used for political effect. Many of the honest and correct of the opposition express astonishment that so little success attends their efforts—the reason is plain: no party can triumph, who resort to low cunning, and the cowardly abuse of rancor for political purposes.—*Dagton Her.*

"There is a man living in Aylesbury, who has acquired to complete a command over the muscles of his face that he can cry on one side and laugh on the other at the same time."

"This Aylesbury man is not the only one in the world who can laugh and cry at the same time. The whole party furnishes many striking instances of the same feat, particularly since the result of the Baltimore Convention. They give a sort of Heywa grin, indicative of suppressed sorrow and forced joy.—*Bost. Statesman.*

"We have received No. 1, Vol. 2, of the annals of Phrenology. This science appears to be rather in the wane—the practical jokes of phrenology of its professors have shaken the confidence of the community in the belief of its correctness. A late French paper states that M. Magnien kept for several days at his house, the skull of M. de Laplace, when those of two idiots. The phrenologists, on examining these skulls, were obliged to make a mark in order to designate the one they liked best. M. de Laplace, and they did not succeed once in twenty times. Very recently the head of the sheep has been fortified, the expression now used in France by phrenologists, and those which relate to ready wit, metaphysics, and a love of God.—*B. Star.*

Begony.—A mild winter in yesterday's Mercury, published the bands of matrimony between the anti-matrons and the whigs. We forbid the bands. That 'whig' is a great rake. He has been married to Federal, National Republican, Tariff, Bank and Panic, and got divorced from them all and threw them on the town. Three have died from ill usage, and the rest are lingering. It is rumored, that at present the husband of Nullification and keeps Masonry.—*Ad.*

In the anniversary address of Professor Tucker, before the Virginia Historical Society, the following singular fact is mentioned, as connected with the history of Virginia:—
"In the year 1647, lawyers were forbidden to take any fees whatever, and in 1685, they were excluded from the Legislature!! For this unbecoming act, it must be confessed that their descendants have made the amende honorable."

LORD BYRON AND MARY CHAWORTH.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

At about three miles distance from Newstead Abbey, and contiguous to its lands, is situated Annesley Hall, the old family mansion of the Chaworths. The families like the estates of the Byrons and Chaworths, were connected in former times, until the fatal duel between their two representatives. The feud, however, which prevailed for a time, promised to be cancelled by the attachment of two youthful hearts. While Lord Byron was yet a boy, he beheld Mary Ann Chaworth, a beautiful girl, and the sole heiress of Annesley. With that susceptibility to female charms, which he evinced from childhood, he became almost immediately enamoured of her. According to one of his biographers it would appear that at first their attachment was mutual, yet clandestine. The father of Miss Chaworth was then living and may have retained somewhat of the family hostility, for we are told that the intentions of Lord Byron and the young lady were private, at a gate which opened from her father's ground to those of Newstead. However, they were so young at the time that those meetings could not have been regarded as of any importance; they were little more than children in years; but as Lord Byron says of himself his feelings were beyond his age.

The passion thus early conceived was blown into a flame, during a six weeks' vacation which he passed with his mother at Nottingham. The father of Miss Chaworth was dead, and she resided with her mother at the old Hall of Annesley. During Byron's minority, the estate of Newstead was left to Lord Grey de Ruthven, but his youthful Lord was always a welcome guest at the Abbey. He would pass days at a time there, and from thence make frequent visits to Annesley Hall. His visits were encouraged by Miss Chaworth's mother; she partook none of the family feud, and probably looked with complacency upon the attachment that might heal old differences and unite two neighboring estates.

The six weeks' vacation passed as a dream, amongst the beautiful bowers of Annesley. Byron was scarce 15 years of age, Mary Chaworth was two years older; but his heart, as I have said was beyond his age, and his tenderness for her was deep and passionate. These early loves, like the first rain of the uncrushed grape, are the sweetest and strongest gushings of the heart, and however they may be superseded by other attachments in after years, the memory will continually recollect them. His love for Miss Chaworth, to use Lord Byron's own expression, was 'the romance of the most romantic period of his life.' I think we can trace the effects of it throughout the whole course of his writings, coming up every now and then, like some lurking theme that runs through a complicated piece of melody, and links it all in a pervading chain of melody.

How tenderly and mournfully does he recall in after years, the feelings awakened in his youthful and inexperienced bosom, by this impassioned, yet innocent attachment, feelings, he says lost, or hardened in the intercourse of life.

"I love of better things and better days; The unbounded hope, and heavenly ignorance Of what is called the world, and the world's ways."

The moments when we gather from a glance More joy than from all future pride or praise, Which kindle manhood, but can never entrance The heart in an extinction of its own. Of which another's bosom is the zone. Whether this love was really responded to by the object is uncertain. Byron sometimes speaks as if he had met with kindness in return, at other times he acknowledges that she never gave him reason to believe that she loved him. It is probable, however, that at first she experienced some flutterings of the heart. She was at a susceptible age; had as yet formed no other attachments; her lover though boyish in years, was a man in intellect, a poet in imagination, and a countenance of remarkable beauty.

With the six weeks' vacation ended this brief romance. Byron returned to school deeply enamoured, but if he had really made any impression on Miss Chaworth's heart it was too slight to stand the test of absence. She was at that age when a female soon changes from the girl to the woman, and leaves her boyish lovers far behind her. While Byron was pursuing his school-boy studies, she was mingling with society, and met with a gentleman by the name of Musters, remarkable, it is said, for many beauties. A story is told of her having first seen him from the top of Annesley Hall, as he dashed through the park with bound and horn, taking the lead of the whole field in a fox chase, and that she was struck by the spirit of his appearance, and his admirable horsemanship. Under such favorable auspices, he wooed and won her, and when Lord Byron next met her, he learned to his dismay that she was the affianced bride of another.

With that pride of spirit which always distinguished him, he controlled his feelings and maintained a serene countenance. He even affected to speak calmly on the subject of her approaching nuptials. "The next time I see you," said he, "I suppose you will be Mrs. Chaworth" (for she was to retain her family name) Her reply was, "I hope so."

I have given these brief details preparatory to a sketch of a visit which I made to the scene of his youthful romance. Annesley Hall I understood, was shut up, neglected and almost in a state of desolation; for Mr. Musters rarely visited it, residing with his family in the neighborhood of Nottingham. I set out for the Hall on horseback, in company with Col. Wildman, and followed by a great Newfoundland dog Dostavain. In the course of the ride we visited a spot memorable in the love story I have cited. It was the scene of this parting interview between Byron and Miss Chaworth, prior to her marriage.

AWFUL TORNADO AT NEW BRUNSWICK.

WICK.

It will be seen by the annexed statement, which we copy from the New York Commercial of Saturday afternoon, that the town of New Brunswick, in New Jersey, has been visited by a most dreadful storm which caused the loss of several lives and did much injury to property:—

AWFUL TORNADO.

Yesterday afternoon New Brunswick, and its vicinity, were visited with a most destructive storm which destroyed much property, and injured several persons, some of whom we learnt will not recover from the wounds they have received.
Postscript, one o'clock.—The Steamboat Napoleon, has just come in, and we have learn from the captain and passengers the following particulars. Imperfect, we are satisfied, for as often as the captain would attempt to give some information, he would be interrupted by a question from one of the by-standers, who would ask, "is such a house safe?" Captain do you know if Mr. — was injured, &c.

The storm (a perfect whirlwind,) commenced at Middle Bush, about four miles from New Brunswick, where it did much damage—thence to Piscataway, a neat little village situated on the Raritan, distance about three and a half miles from New Brunswick, consisting of about twenty dwellings, all of which were destroyed, with the exception of three. It then entered New Brunswick by Church, Neilson, Schureman, and Burnett streets, carrying destruction before it. We have not been able to ascertain the names of the occupants or the sufferers.
As near as we can ascertain, fifty dwelling houses are destroyed, and a vast number much injured. Three persons were killed, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty wounded. The names of the killed are, the widow Van Arsdale, Henry Boorn, Esq., an officer of the Navy, and a son of Judge Boorn, and a youth named Bayard, son of Dr. Bayard.
We have heard of many narrow escapes, but have no time to detail them. A wagon and pair of horses was proceeding up one of the streets, when the storm approached—it was so violent that the horses refused to proceed. The gentleman seeing the danger, sprang from the wagon, and as soon as he reached the ground, the wagon was torn loose from the horses and broken to atoms.
A letter which we have seen says, "From Griggs' downwards, a considerable distance, there is scarcely a house left standing. Many streets are either prostrated or unroofed." The Methodist Church was greatly injured, and the roof of the Bank blown off.
At the top of the hill, the large houses built by Dr. Janeway, in the occupancy of the Knickerbocker family were unroofed.
Captain Fisher, of the Napoleon, saw the storm approaching as he was going up the Raritan, and so potent did it appear, that he brought the boat to under the lee of the bank.
After passing Burnett street it crossed the river.

THE QUEEN OF STEAMBOATS.

"THE LEXINGTON" is the name of a new and elegant steamboat built in New York, under the direction of Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt to run between that city and Providence. She is said to be the fastest boat in the world. She made her first trip to Providence on Monday last, performing the passage in twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes, after deducting eight minutes for stops; and returned, on Wednesday, within twelve hours, with all ease. Her superiority over all the other excellent boats on that line, is said to lie in her fineness and ease in the water. The Lexington is constructed on a new and somewhat improved model. She is 208 feet long, has 22 feet beam, and 11 feet hold. Her deck is an arch, which brings the pressure against the ends of the timbers and planks instead of against their sides, thus enabling her to endure, on so long a time, the immense pressure which bears upon the stem and stern while she is forced through the water at so rapid a rate. The stroke of the piston is eleven feet, the diameter of the water-wheels twenty-two feet, and the revolutions from twenty-one to twenty-three a minute. The boiler and the weight of machinery, as far as possible, is placed in the hold. The Lexington has no wood-biles on deck, and the expense of fuel is not more than half so great as in an ordinary boat. What a desideratum this splendid boat must be to the travelling public! Boston and Providence Rail Road being now finished, the time of passing from the great Commercial to the Literary Emporium, is reduced to fourteen hours. In a short time, we expect it will be practicable for a person to travel from Washington to Boston in the brief space of twenty-four hours!—*Balt. Pat.*

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

The Pennsylvania State Temperance Society held its anniversary at Pittsburgh on the 26th ult. Doctor Agnew, of Harrisburg, and one of the Vice Presidents, presided, and the annual report was read by the Rev. J. Marsh, Cor. Sec. From this it appears that there are in the State about 500 Temperance Societies, embracing not far from 70,000 members; and that the cause is on the advance in most parts of the State. The Rev. Mr. Bonan, moved the acceptance of the report, and addressed the assembly, which was very large, in an able and interesting speech. The Rev. Doctor Miller, addressed the female part of the audience on their influence in the good cause. Addresses were also made and resolutions offered by Rev. Mr. Brainerd, of Ohio, Rev. Mr. Gallaher, of Missouri, and Judge Darling, of Reading. The tone of temperance is high in western Pennsylvania. The meeting, it was thought, would give an impulse to the cause in Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCK.

Woe be to the Democratic Herald, that Ritzer Stock is rising rapidly in the market. The Herald says it is fifty per cent. above that of either Wolf or Muhlenburg. Two weeks ago, according to the Herald at that time, it was but twenty-five per cent premium.
[U. S. Telegraph.]

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[U. S. Telegraph.]



"The Star-Spangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

ANDREW JACKSON.
"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a sway unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was visibly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world." *Col. Johnson at the Thames, 1813.*

COL. JOHNSON'S REPLY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

We ask for Colonel Johnson's letter a candid and attentive perusal. It is honest history—not profession—and has the devoted patriotism of a long life—the consistent democracy of thirty years public service, to stand as guaranties that he will not be wanting in the maintenance of the principles to which he stands pledged by the great fundamental doctrine of his political faith—*obedience to the will of the People.* If called to the Vice Presidency, it will be, on the part of the People, recognition of the doctrines he avows; and for his own sake and theirs he will feel himself equally bound to maintain the grounds taken in his letter of acceptance.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

COL. JOHNSON'S LETTER.

We are obliged to Mr. Stevenson for the following interesting correspondence. Col. Johnson's reply was received on Sunday last—and we hasten to lay it before the public. He now avows all National Banks under every modification—and declares his determination to carry out the principles of the Jefferson school, and the precepts of the present administration. He pays a warm and handsome tribute to the exalted talents and sound principles of Mr. Rives—and with a modesty equal to his liberality, attributes the preference of the Convention only to service; and not to any "superior" qualifications of his own. He significantly avers, that his "highest political ambition will be more than satisfied," by the office to which he has thus been nominated. For one, we are most anxious to do Col. Johnson full justice—to extenuate nothing from the services he has rendered to his country—to respect the blood he has freely shed in her struggle—nor to set down aught in malice. We lend him a liberal, even though it may not be a favorable, ear—and most cheerfully do we give the use of our columns to the following Exposition, for the consideration of others. It is well understood that Col. Johnson is not the man whom we prefer for the Vice President—but he has a right to be heard.

May 23, 1835.

Sir: A convention of Republican delegates, from various parts of the Union, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, assembled in Baltimore on the 20th instant, and agreed to present to their country, your name for that of Vice President. We have been requested to communicate to you this nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. We take pleasure in performing this duty, and respectfully solicit an answer at such time as may suit your convenience to give one.

With sentiments of high esteem and respect, we have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON, Pres't.
JAS. FENNER,
EDWARD CONDIT,
UPTON S. HEATH,
R. STRANGE,
J. B. NEVITT,
FRANKLIN CANNON,

V. Pres'ts of the National Convention.

To R. M. JOHNSON, of Ky.

GREAT CROSSINGS, 9th June, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter, informing me that I have been nominated by the recent Republican Convention at Baltimore, as a candidate for the office of Vice President. For this expression of confidence from the Republican party of the Union, I have not language to express my gratitude. For the exalted talents, pure character, and sound principles of the gentleman, whose name was brought in competition with mine, no man can have a higher respect than myself; and had he been preferred by the Convention, it would have afforded me the highest pleasure to give him my cordial support. To my greater age and longer public service, and not to superior qualifications, can I attribute the preference of the Convention; and if any injury should accrue to the Republican cause from that preference, no man will deplore it more than myself. As, however, the Convention were undoubtedly better qualified to judge on that point,

than one or a few individuals possibly can be, I have but to accept the proffered nomination, and resign myself to the will of the People, as it may be expressed at the polls.

The gratification I feel at the honor done me is not unmingled with regret—a regret arising not from the preference of another by a portion of the Convention, but from the error under which they appear to have labored in relation to my political principles. I do not know myself, if my principles do not accord with those of Thomas Jefferson, the Patriarch of Republicanism, and his disciples who constituted the late Convention. During almost the whole period comprised in the Administration of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, I was a member of Congress and gave them my cordial support. From the earliest moment, I uniformly acted with the republican party, founded on the principles asserted by Virginia in 1798, and never withheld my support on any occasion, from either of the distinguished men, who, in succession became the representatives of these principles at the head of the Government, save only in the struggle of 1814, '15, and '16, for the establishment of a National Bank. President Madison then, and many of my Republican associates in Congress, who concurred with me in principle, felt themselves constrained to yield up their objections to what they considered the highest law—public necessity. I continued to believe the remedy worse than the disease. I had voted against the recharter of the old Bank of the United States, in 1811, from a conviction of its dangerous tendencies as well as unconstitutionality. Upon the same grounds I felt constrained to vote against the establishment of the present Bank in 1816, although advocated by the Administration to which I was attached. I voted against the bill to recharter this Bank in 1832.

In 1834, I voted for Mr. Polk's resolution, declaring that the Bank of the U. States ought to be rechartered, and I defended the President's measure in regard to the removal of the Public Deposites, at every point at which it was assailed, with a view to sever the connexion between the Government and the Bank, and to make sure of a final deliverance from the Institution. Indeed, I have never wavered in my opinion against its constitutionality, and have never seen the moment when I would have given my vote for any similar institution. I cannot conceive how the opinion got abroad that I was in favor of the Bank, or of any such unconstitutional monopoly, unless it be from the circumstances that I did not, with the ardor of younger politicians, pledge myself against every possible substitute for the present Bank. Gen. Jackson, in one of his annual messages, suggested the outline of a substitute without stockholders, or power to make loans, as I understand it; and in his veto message, he declared that he could have furnished substantial objections. Many of his friends believed that it would be absolutely necessary to have some substitute, and suggested a variety of schemes. To all these I listened without giving my assent to any; and never for a moment did I harbor a thought of proposing or supporting any one, except in the event or failure in the experiment to use the State Banks; and then only such a scheme as should be entirely free from constitutional objections, and have the approbation of the Administration and the Republican party.

The recent developments of the power of doing mischief possessed of a National Bank, and the uncontrollable tendency to use this power to direct the policies of the country, have satisfied me that no such institution should be tolerated, under any circumstances. The facility and success with which the public business has recently been done through the State Banks, have, in my opinion, proved that a National institution is as unnecessary as it is unsafe and unconstitutional.

In relation to the tariff, my views appear also not to be understood. At the close of the last war, the general sentiment, seemed to prevail among our eminent statesmen, especially those who had supported the Government in that conflict, that it was the true policy of the Government so to regulate the tariff, as to promote the establishment of manufactures within our borders. In this opinion, many statesmen from the South united with those of the middle and western States.

Without being distinguished as a peculiar advocate of the course of legislation which grew up under these circumstances, I gave my support in pursuance of public opinion. As soon, however, as I perceived the dangers which were likely to grow out of this species of legislation pushed to excess, I became an advocate for the reduction of the tariff, and voted for every proposition having that end in view, down and including the compromise which was made at the session of 1832-3. That compromise ought to be considered by all good citizens as putting an end to the question. No prudent and patriotic man will, I am sure, ever attempt a renewal of that species of legislation. For myself, can sincerely say, that I should consider any attempt of that sort as savouring of enmity to the government, inasmuch as it is unnecessary as a measure of policy, and would certainly revive a controversy more dangerous to our Union than any other which has arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The preservation of the Union, and the harmony of its members, are incomparably more important than any system of legislation which regards only the pecuniary interests of a portion of the people.

The same remarks are applicable in a great degree, to the subject of internal improvements. In relation to them, it

may also be observed, that the success of the several States, in their prosecution and the great local interests vested in them, together with the consideration that the States manage their concerns with more care and economy than the General Government, are persuasive arguments against Federal interference in them; hereafter, beyond such works as are universally conceded to be of a National character.

In fine, I consider the views of President Jackson, on the Tariff and Internal Improvements, as founded in true wisdom; and as far as I may hereafter be enabled, it will be my earnest endeavor to give them efficiency in the administration of the Government.

On these leading subjects, I felt it my duty to touch, because it seems to have been erroneously apprehended by some, that I would be disposed to use the influence of high official station, to restore an expiring Monopoly, and certain mischievous systems of policy which experience has exploded. It is mortifying to me, that such impressions should have obtained any credence whatever, since the steady, though not boisterous support, which I have given to the President in his persevering and successful warfare on those systems. So far from entertaining any such design or desire, I look upon myself as selected by the Convention, for the purpose of aiding to make permanent the principles and policy in the administration of our Government, which have recently been sanctioned by such decided marks of public approbation, and to which I am pledged alike by inclination and duty.

On other subjects, a public life of thirty years uninterrupted activity has, I trust, been sufficient to enable my countrymen to understand my principles and my motives of action. I believe no man will charge me with dereliction of duty towards my country, or my countrymen. In devotion to my country, no one will say that I have been wanting; and I trust that mine has not been "a faith without works." My constituents have never charged me with neglect of their interests, collectively or individually; and, to an American citizen, complaining of wrong, and asking the aid of a friend, wherever residing or however poor, unknown and humble, I have never turned a deaf ear, or refused to labor for him, as for a brother. To this faithfulness, and these exertions to be useful, more than to any extraordinary qualifications in me, do I attribute the honor which the Convention have done me; and should the people respond favorably to the recommendation of that body, my highest political ambition will be more than satisfied. It will be a confirmation, by the voice of my whole country, of the repeated proofs of approbation, given by the people of my own State, to the well-meant labors of a life devoted to the service of the nation.

But, whatever may be the face of the kind partiality of the members of the Convention, coming from almost every State in the Union, as the representatives of the Democratic party, with which it has been my pride to act throughout my public career, I shall ever cherish with the most affectionate recollections, a deep sense of the obligation they have conferred.

You will please, gentlemen, to accept the assurances of my high respect and consideration, while I remain, most respectfully your friend and fellow citizen.

R. M. JOHNSON.

To Messrs. Andrew Stevenson, Pres't, James Fenner, Edward Condit, Upton S. Heath, Robert Strange, J. B. Nevitt, Franklin Cannon, Vice Presidents.

From the New Jersey Times Extra.

TORNADO.

Our city experienced a most awful visitation, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a TORNADO having swept through it from the western suburbs down to the river, and in its resistless course, destroying a vast amount of property, to which we regret to say, must be added a number of lives. It was first seen approaching from the west, and from the clouds of dust, shingles, &c., that rose in the air, was supposed by the inhabitants of the lower and central parts of the city to proceed from a heavy fire, and the alarm bells were rung; but the flying of roofs, rafters and trees, in every direction, soon taught them that a hurricane was rushing with awful violence through the town, leaving a complete mass of ruins in its track. Where it first commenced we cannot correctly learn, but it is said in the vicinity of north of Trenton: and reports say many of the farm houses and barns northward of the city, are blown down or otherwise injured. Having struck several houses a little distance from the town, it reached the hill, where it remained apparently fixed for a minute or two, presenting the appearance of a pillar of fire, its base resting on the earth, and its top reaching a mass of black clouds. It then took an easterly course, threatening Albany and Church streets, but suddenly changing its direction, swept the town to its base towards the dwellings of Mr. B. Myer, Mrs. Deane, Mr. McClelland, Rev. John Croes, L. Kirkpatrick, Esq. Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Rev. Dr. Janeway, tearing the roofs off of some, making literal wrecks of the barns and out-houses, and either uprooting or twisting off the largest trees—in some instances carrying the latter twenty or thirty paces. It then crossed to the buildings at the head of Patterson, Liberty, Bayard and Schureman street, unroofing the house of Mrs. Harrison, levelling the store of Mr. Little, and burying beneath the falling timbers, Nicholas Boorem, Esq., and his eldest son Henry. Both were extricated a short time after, the son in a dying state, in which he lingered until nine o'clock last night, when death relieved him from his suffering. The father seriously, but we believe, not dangerously hurt. A young lad, about 8 years of age, son of Captain Bick, was also killed near this spot, a rafter from the Blacksmith's shop having struck him immediately above the eyes, and almost severed his head. A female, a widow named Van Arsdale, was found dead under a building in Schureman street. The Tornado now swept with increased violence across the city, down Liberty, Schureman and New streets, crossing Nelson and Burnet street, a quarter of a mile in distance, down to the river, unroofing or tearing off the tops of the houses, and sweeping the lower doors and windows from their fastenings. Schureman and Liberty sts., from top to bottom, may be said to be a complete mass of ruins, as is likewise part of Burnet street. The Methodist Church, a brick edifice, is damaged beyond repair, having been unroofed, and the eastern and southern walls blown down; and the rear wall of the Catholic Church, also of brick, is drove into the body of the building. The pottery of Mr. Newell, in George street, (part of it strongly built of brick), the carpenter shop of Francis F. Randolph, and the extensive coachmaking establishment of Mr. Richardson, in Schureman street, the stores of Bush and Probasco, and George H. Snow, in Burnet street, together with some few dwellings, are entirely destroyed.

The loss to our citizens in the destruction of buildings and other property, must be immense. Various estimates place it at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and as upwards of one hundred and twenty dwellings, besides stores, storehouses, &c. are either greatly damaged or entirely ruined, we scarcely think the latter sum will exceed the amount of loss.

The accounts from the country lying in the track of the hurricane, particularly east of the Raritan, are fearful, and we hope, much exaggerated. The village of Piscataway, two miles from this city, is said to have suffered much; and anxiety is felt for other parts of the country both east and west of us. The fruits of the season are now closing, we are precluded from making further remarks, but will give a more particular account in our next number.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY STOCK.

Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares. DAVID A. SAYRE.
June 19, 1835—24-1f

POCKET-BOOK LOST.

LOST in Lexington, or between Lexington and Paris, on Thursday, the 11th instant, a Memorandum Pocket-Book, containing from 7 to 11 dollars in Ohio money, (small notes) and a number of small notes of hand, due to myself. Besides memorandums connected with the book, and on separate pieces of paper. If it is found and left at either of the Printing Offices in Lexington, or handed to myself in Maysville, the finder shall have five dollars of the money.
WM. TANNER.
June 17, 1835—25-1f

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE subscribers, as associated Principals, propose opening in Lexington, on Monday, the 6th of July next, a permanent institution for the education of Young Ladies. While their primary object will be to impart a sound, thorough course of instruction, with direct reference to the judicious developments of the intellects and the cultivation of the moral characters of those committed to their charge, those branches commonly termed ornamental, shall receive due attention. Believing that no course of education can be thorough or judicious, in which the Sacred Scriptures are neglected, the higher classes will have assigned them one recitation a week in the Bible. A sound and practical exposition of the Sacred Volume, embracing the collateral subjects, will be aimed at, without the slightest attempt to create a sectarian bias.

Having had some considerable experience in training the youthful mind, the subscribers pledge themselves to use the most unremitting efforts to promote the intellectual and moral culture of their pupils. One female assistant is engaged; others will be procured when needed. The Chemical Philosophical apparatus necessary for the illustration of the natural sciences will be furnished. Special attention will be given to the subject of original composition, with the view of teaching the pupil to write with facility and elegance. The terms of tuition are very moderate. The School Rooms are pleasantly situated on Limestone street, on the same lot with the dwelling house of the Rev. J. F. Coons; in whose family several pupils can be accommodated with boarding, at the prices usual in the city.

REFERENCES.—For the benefit of individuals residing at a distance, references can be made to the Rev. N. H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Fishback, Rev. Mr. Kavenough, Rev. President Young, of Danville, Rev. Daniel Baker, of Frankfort, Dr. Joseph Scott, Dr. Wm. Pawling, Gen. J. M. McClelland, Capt. Thomas Nelson, Matthew T. Scott, W. A. Leary, D. A. Sayre, Patterson Bain, James West, &c. of Lexington.

TERMS.—For quarter of twelve weeks. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.—Embracing Orthography, Reading, Writing, &c. \$4 00. SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—1st Course: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c. 6 00. 2d Course: Natural, Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, Rhetoric, Mythology, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Evidences of Christianity, &c.—together with the Ancient Languages, if desired. 7 00.

JOHN F. COONS, GEORGE W. COONS, Principals.
Lex. June 17, 1835—21-3w

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, at Lexington, Ky., which will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters, if not taken out in 3 months.

A
Adams, William
Adams, Thomas
Adams, James M.
Alexander, Thomas
Anderson, Andrew—2
Allen, Jane
Allen, G W
Batchelor, G A
Baxter, B
Baxter, John S
Bradley, Francis
Barker, Walter
Baxter, Milly
Branham, Zerilda miss
Been, A
Baxter, Milly
Barker, George
Bell, Robert, or John
Bowleace, Eliza Jane
Brien, Katharine mrs
Booth, Francis—2
Bodcher, II
Bower, Thomas C
Brooks, Winny mrs
Clabourn, Solomon
Caruthers, Edward
Caruthers, J F
Cassell, Samuel F
Cassell, Henry
Campbell, Francis
Craig, Silas
Callagan, Michel Jos
Caldwell, Ann mrs
Carbott, Robert
Clark, Edward
Carroll, William II
Caruthers & Alexander
Messrs
Cook, Isaac
Couch, Daniel Q
Daniel, John S
Davis, Joseph
Davis, James—2
Dawson, Benjamin A
Davis, Andrew
Daniels, Norman N
Davis, Able G esq
Deveport, David
Davis, Lloyd
Davis, William V
Dumison, George M—2
Easton, H J
Eshing, G
Ewins, J G
Ewing, Elmeline mrs—2
Everett, Samuel D
Emerson, E
Fitzgerald, Scott T
Fitzpatrick, Edmond
Field, P H
Field, Tabitha mrs
Finell, John
Ford, William—2
Ford, Samuel J M—2
Ford, Mary Jane mrs
Ford, Thomas
Fulks, Gamisun
Graham, Mr
Guthrie, Owen G
Graves, Catharine mrs
Graves, Silkey miss
Gray, Anne E
Gray, Elizabeth miss
Graham, Alfred
Gaines, Abner W
Gaines, C M miss
Gains, F S
Gano, Samuel
Gause, Doct Benj
Green, Emily miss
Healey, Marshall
Haw, Josiah
Hall, James II—2
Hampson, John
Harp, Conrad
Happ, Josephus
Hatcher, John
Harper, John
Haulin, Thomas P
Harrison, James W
Harrison, John P
Harney, Eliza
Harris, Harriet Smith
Harris, II
Harrison, James
Harrison, M miss
Hawkins, Henry
Hays, Gregg
Hecker, II
Henderson, James
Henderson, Thomas
Heyerly, John—3
Holcer, Samuels
Howard, Benjamin
Holzclaw, Elizabeth mrs
Holtzclaw, Milo
Holmes, Robert
Hopkins, Eliza L miss
Hopson, Lucian
Horton, James II
Hooper, Thomas B—3
Hurt, John
Hughes, Thomas R—3
Hurt, Eliza mrs
Hughes, Thomas
Hughes, James Z
Innes, Charlotte M
Innes, Robert Col
Johnson & Reynolds, messrs
Johnson, E
Johnson, Noah
Jones, Merchant
Jones, M mrs
Kemper, Levi
Kee, John
Kimble, John or Daniel
Kimble, James
Knowlton, J J
Lewis, desire
Logan, James II
Long, Margaret B
Lockhart, Mr
Luisan, George M jr
Lunney, Winney mrs
Lumpkin, John
Lytle, George
Miller, Peter
Ministers of the Gospel—2
Mitchel, David
Michel, Thomas
Monroe, Nathaniel—3
Moore, James
Moore, Catharine
Moore, William A R
Mormon, Mr
Morgan, Matilda
Morgan, Gilbert Rev
Morris, Anne
Munroe, Nathan W
Murray, Isaac
McElroy, Wiley
McKean, Alexander
McIntire, Benjamin—2
McConnell, Curry
McCoskey, Malvina
McTye, Larkin
Naylor, John
Nettelton, Gilbert
Nevins, William
Nevins, David
O'Carrell, Peter—2
Owen, Robert H
Owings, W Thomas
Park, Emelia
Parson, Allen
Payne, Ellen miss
Payne, Edward
Palmer, Francis R
Payne, Elizabeth mrs
Pearson, John S
Perry, Elizabeth
Petty, Ransdote
Raymond, Chas
Renshaw, Charles
Reed, Benj—2
Reynolds, Mary A miss
Reynolds, Vateria
Reynolds, Morgan
Rice, Andrew
Rush, Julia
Rice, J Lieutenent
Reader, Wm
Rush, Jacob
Riley, Mary miss
Ritter, James
Robinson, Mary J miss
Robinet, Jaspa
Robinson, Mary miss
Salter, Daniel
Sharkey, William
Stafford, James M
Sacket, Israel
Sanders, Thos
Saniers, William
Sanders, Rahnd
Steele, Brice
Smalley, Samuel
Smalley, Daniel
See, Adam
Shelby, R P Col
Sneashin, Patrick
Starrat, David Rev—1
Stevens, A W
Stephens, John—2
Stewart, Wesley
Stuart, Wm
Schooler, Robert D Maj
Shivel, John
Scully, James—2
Simmons, Sarah miss
Simmons, Laura mrs
Taylor, James
Traynal, B C
Traynal, Mary miss
Tiffie, Sally Mrs
Twiler, Thomas
Trotter, Judith mrs
Thompson, Wm G
Thompson, Samuel
Uttinger, Jacob
Vanpelt, William
Valley, Palagia Sister
Wallis, D Maj
Walker, Edmund
Walker, H Eli
Wallsworth, II F—2
Watkins, Judith G or
Lucy Benning
Wheeler, Christian miss
Wheeler, Parker
Wortham, David—2
Wheeler, Robert junr
White, Thomas
White, James B
Young, Daniel

Gibson, Tobias
Gibson, Mary Ann miss
Gilman, Harry
Giles, Samuel
Gillespie, Wm
Goodman, Hy
Brown & Gorin, messrs
Gordon, John
Gordon, Susan miss
Gorney, N L
Grimes, Solomon
Gonville, W G
Hecker, II
Henderson, James
Henderson, Thomas
Heyerly, John—3
Holcer, Samuels
Howard, Benjamin
Holzclaw, Elizabeth mrs
Holtzclaw, Milo
Holmes, Robert
Hopkins, Eliza L miss
Hopson, Lucian
Horton, James II
Hooper, Thomas B—3
Hurt, John
Hughes, Thomas R—3
Hurt, Eliza mrs
Hughes, Thomas
Hughes, James Z
Innes, Charlotte M
Innes, Robert Col
Johnson & Reynolds, messrs
Johnson, E
Johnson, Noah
Jones, Merchant
Jones, M mrs
Kemper, Levi
Kee, John
Kimble, John or Daniel
Kimble, James
Knowlton, J J
Lewis, desire
Logan, James II
Long, Margaret B
Lockhart, Mr
Luisan, George M jr
Lunney, Winney mrs
Lumpkin, John
Lytle, George
Miller, Peter
Ministers of the Gospel—2
Mitchel, David
Michel, Thomas
Monroe, Nathaniel—3
Moore, James
Moore, Catharine
Moore, William A R
Mormon, Mr
Morgan, Matilda
Morgan, Gilbert Rev
Morris, Anne
Munroe, Nathan W
Murray, Isaac
McElroy, Wiley
McKean, Alexander
McIntire, Benjamin—2
McConnell, Curry
McCoskey, Malvina
McTye, Larkin
Naylor, John
Nettelton, Gilbert
Nevins, William
Nevins, David
O'Carrell, Peter—2
Owen, Robert H
Owings, W Thomas
Park, Emelia
Parson, Allen
Payne, Ellen miss
Payne, Edward
Palmer, Francis R
Payne, Elizabeth mrs
Pearson, John S
Perry, Elizabeth
Petty, Ransdote
Raymond, Chas
Renshaw, Charles
Reed, Benj—2
Reynolds, Mary A miss
Reynolds, Vateria
Reynolds, Morgan
Rice, Andrew
Rush, Julia
Rice, J Lieutenent
Reader, Wm
Rush, Jacob
Riley, Mary miss
Ritter, James
Robinson, Mary J miss
Robinet, Jaspa
Robinson, Mary miss
Salter, Daniel
Sharkey, William
Stafford, James M
Sacket, Israel
Sanders, Thos
Saniers, William
Sanders, Rahnd
Steele, Brice
Smalley, Samuel
Smalley, Daniel
See, Adam
Shelby, R P Col
Sneashin, Patrick
Starrat, David Rev—1
Stevens, A W
Stephens, John—2
Stewart, Wesley
Stuart, Wm
Schooler, Robert D Maj
Shivel, John
Scully, James—2
Simmons, Sarah miss
Simmons, Laura mrs
Taylor, James
Traynal, B C
Traynal, Mary miss
Tiffie, Sally Mrs
Twiler, Thomas
Trotter, Judith mrs
Thompson, Wm G
Thompson, Samuel
Uttinger, Jacob
Vanpelt, William
Valley, Palagia Sister
Wallis, D Maj
Walker, Edmund
Walker, H Eli
Wallsworth, II F—2
Watkins, Judith G or
Lucy Benning
Wheeler, Christian miss
Wheeler, Parker
Wortham, David—2
Wheeler, Robert junr
White, Thomas
White, James B
Young, Daniel

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY, FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

EVER watchful to afford the earliest information to his patrons, SYLVESTER takes great pleasure in submitting for their approbation a list of some of the best Schemes to be drawn in July and solicits the attention of adventurers. Seldom are the capitals so BRILLIANT or the chances so favorable; and all who wish to be supplied with Capitals, are earnestly recommended to lose no time in forwarding their orders to the only rendezvous of FORTUNE.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 22 for 1835
To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. July 8, 1835.

SCHEME.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
\$20,000!
5,000 DOLLS.
\$3,000 2,000 Dollars—
1,335 Dollars—10 prizes of 500 Dollars—10 of \$300, &c. &c.
Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificates of a package of 22 tickets, will be sent for \$60. Certificate of halves and quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

"NOTICE."

VIRGINIA LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 14.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, July 11, 1835.

SCHEME.

\$30,000! 10,000!!
50 of 1,000 Dollars! 30,000 Dollars! 10,000! 6,000 Dollars! 20 of 500 Dollars! 20 prizes of 300 Dollars! &c. &c.
Tickets Ten Dollars.

Certificate of package of 25 Whole Tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will cost only \$130—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
135 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 8.
For the benefit of the Town of Weeling.
To be drawn at Alexandria City, July 10, 1835.

CAPITALS.

20,000 DOLLS.

100 PRIZES OF \$800 EACH.
\$20,000! \$5,000! \$2,500! 1,494 dollars!
100 of 800 dollars—20 of 250 dollars—20 of 150—21 of 100 dollars—&c. &c.
Tickets only Six Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant scheme will be sent for \$65—Halves, quarters and Eights in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 24 for 1835.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Wednesday, July 22, 1835.

CAPITALS.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLS.

20,000 dollars! 5,000! 3,000! 2,000 dollars! 1858 dollars—25 prizes of 1,000 dollars—50, of 3000 dollars—20 of 200 dollars, &c.
Tickets only Five Dollars.

Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant scheme will be sent for \$65—Halves, quarters and Eights in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

Magnificent Scheme

THE VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS No. 15.
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
To be drawn at Alexandria, July 25, 1835.
66 Nos. 10 Ballots.

CAPITALS.

\$30,000!!
\$30,000.
\$10,000! 5,000!
1,000 dollars—3,700 dollars—30 of 1,000 dollars—30 of 500 dollars—55 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.
Lowest prize \$12—TICKETS ONLY \$10
Certificate of packages of 25 whole tickets in this Brilliant Scheme will cost only \$130—Packages of halves and quarters in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
130 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

NO persons having business with the Patent Office, before the Patent Law directs, that every inventor, before he presents his petition to the Secretary of State, signifying his desire of obtaining a patent, shall pay into the Treasury thirty dollars, and take duplicate receipts, one of which receipts he shall deliver to the Secretary of State, when he presents his petition.

It has been the practice in many cases, to send the money above mentioned to the Secretary of State, or to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, but in future, all applicants for patents will conform to the directions of the law on the subject, and make the required payments into the Treasury.

It will be a compliance with the law, in this respect, to pay the money to the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, or to his credit in any one of the selected deposite Banks. The receipts should state to whom the payment is made, and for what object.

As notice to this effect was published on the 31 of October last, sufficient time has elapsed for its being known to those interested.—Therefore, fees for patents when may be sent to the Secretary of State or Superintendent to the Patent Office, after the 1st of May, will be returned.

Fees for copies of patents, specifications, or drawings, or for recording assignments, should be transmitted to the Superintendent of the Patent Office, in coin, where they amount to less than five dollars, as bank notes under that sum will not be received.

JOHN FORSYTH.
April 1, 1835.

The newspapers authorized to publish the laws will insert this notice weekly three times; and send their accounts to the Superintendent of the Patent Office.

May 20, 1835—21-3w

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1835.

AFTER a lapse of twenty-five years, the subscriber is about to resume the onerous and important duties of editing the *Kentucky Gazette*. The change in the manner and temper, in which public journals are now conducted, when compared with the by-gone days, might have deterred him from this difficult and at present certainly unpleasant occupation; yet he has the vanity to believe, that by pursuing his former course, of courtesy to all, whether belonging to his political school or not—of invading no man's rights or reputation, the era of good feeling might be restored, and political hotspurs brought to reflect on what is due to a brother man, whatever may be his political opinions or personal partialities.

This was one motive which has induced him to become the Editor of the *Gazette*. Another might be presumed, when he states, that the *Gazette* was originally commenced by his father in 1787, who conducted it until 1804, when he presented it to the subscriber, who continued to manage it for many years. Those circumstances would naturally account for his attachment to the old *Gazette*.

In re-entering on the duties of an Editor, the subscriber thinks but few professions are necessary. His political opinions are not unknown to the country—he professes to be a Republican—will endeavor to support the Baltimore Nomination for President and Vice President; but will not prostitute his press by assailing the private character of any man, or permit the vile epithets, too common in use, to be applied to the eminent patriots, who may aspire to office, however, they may differ with him in their views of policy. If the representations of partisan Editors were true, we have not, for years, had a candidate for any high office, who ought not, in justice, to have been elevated to the gallows. He believes the conductors of the political journals have mistaken the taste of the people—that it is not of that morbid character to be satisfied with nothing but foul abuse and slander. And he is determined to test his opinion by trying the experiment. He expects to present a paper which will aid in sustaining his political party, and yet not be loathed by his adversaries.—Believing he is contending with gentlemen, he will endeavor not to forget to maintain that character himself.

With these few declarations of the manner in which he proposes to conduct the *Gazette*, the subscriber solicits an extension of patronage in subscriptions and advertisements; and not asking its continuance should he cease to conduct the paper in the manner proposed.

His Editorial labours will commence the first day of July.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

Lexington, June 29, 1835.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD H. HAWES, of Clarke.
CHILTON ALLAN, do

STATE SENATE.

ROGER QUARLES.

AARON K. WOOLLEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THOMAS A. RUSSELL.

ROBT. WICKLIFFE, jr.

JACOB HUGHES.

ROBERT INNES.

JOHN CURD.

We have sent subscription papers to several of our friends, and would thank them to return a list.

The Cholera still prevails in Maysville, but not with such fatality as it has done. The first day it appeared in West Union, Ohio, there were 12 cases and 8 deaths. It prevails in Nashville, Tenn., Columbia, Ky., in fact through most of the western country. God knows how long Lexington may be exempt from the dreadful scourge.—Should it reach us we subscribe to the recommendation of the Maysville Monitor: "Be cautious—do nothing which is calculated to put your system out of order—be mild, be calm—be resolved, be moderate, in every thing, without depriving yourself of proper nourishment." But we would add, on the first appearance of disordered bowels, if a Physician is not at hand, take from ten to twenty grains of Calomel.

Our city still enjoys its unusual good health, and has been, for some weeks, much enlivened by the influx of distinguished strangers as visitors—among whom, the Hon. George Poindexter and lady arrived last week, in good health, and took lodgings at the Lexington Hotel.

His Excellency John H. Eaton, Gov-

ernor of Florida and lady, arrived on Wednesday evening and took lodgings at the Phoenix Hotel, from whence he set out for Washington City, the evening following.

The City Council on Thursday, passed an ordinance prohibiting slaves, under the penalty of ten lashes, from taking charge of the baggage of any passenger arriving in the rail road car, for the purpose of carrying such baggage to any public Inn in the City, unless such slave be the servant of such passenger, or attached to such Inn.

Robert C. Walker, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi, U. S. Senator, vice George Poindexter, Esq. whose term of service had expired.

FORMER OF JULY.—To enable the workmen of this office to participate in the celebration of the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the *Gazette* is issued the preceding evening.

There will be a public dinner at the old ground, (Maxwell's spring,) prepared by Mr. G. L. Pryor.

We are grateful for the number of new subscribers added to our list the two last days. Should any of them be accidentally neglected by the Carrier, they will please notify us of the fact.

Col. Combs has been invited through the Observer, to become a candidate for the State Legislature. In that paper of Wednesday last, he makes the following response:

MESSES. FINNELL & WICKLIFFE. Gentlemen: I have been publicly called on by a number of respectable citizens of this county, to become a candidate for the Legislature. The same reasons which induced me not to have my name presented for a seat in the Senate, when desired to do so some time since, still influence me; and I therefore respectfully decline being a candidate. I beg to tender through the medium of your paper, my grateful acknowledgments to the gentlemen who have addressed me on this subject, in terms so kind and flattering.

Respectfully your obt. servt.,

LESLIE COMBS.

Lexington, June 20, 1835.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF LEXINGTON AND FAYETTE COUNTY FOR 1835.

Land	\$5,931,290	1835
Lois (town)	1,591,470	1835
Slaves	2,949,539	1835
Horses, Mules, &c.	493,921	1835
Cattle	97,966	1835
Merchandise	720,186	1835
Wheelcarriages	61,925	1835
Total 1835	\$11,849,337	1835
1834	\$8,580,804	1834
Increase	\$3,268,533	1835

White Tithes in the city 1835 272

As a specimen of the prophetic sagacity of some of our political opponents, we ask the readers of the Danville "Olive Branch" to peruse the following scrap, which made its appearance in that paper October 25, 1831. It was evidently observed in searching for other matter.

"Our election news will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It is truly heart cheering. Mr. Van Buren will hardly be thought of for the next Governor." Maj. Downing's "Prenatal Toys" are vanishing fast, and the nation will soon be cured of the "Kolarie."

Does the Editor of that paper now believe that "Mr. Van Buren will hardly be thought of for the next President? No, indeed, the party that attempted to rule the country, is almost annihilated; and those who declaimed loudest in favor of the United States Bank, now say, that the Bank is dead—dead, and never to be revived; but the people are not dead, and will not soon forget those who have deceived them.

The dispute between Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, in relation to the boundary line is still unsettled. The *Columbus Monitor* of the 24th June, inserts the special message of Governor Lucas, transmitting the letter from the department of State, and makes the following remarks:

EXTRA SESSION.

The General Assembly adjourned on Saturday morning, after holding a session of thirteen days. They passed the following acts: "To erect the county of Lucas; authorizing the Governor to accept the propositions of the United States Commissioners;" "making appropriations to carry into effect the law of last winter;" "a bill to prevent the forcible abduction of citizens of this state;" and a resolution "in relation to the imprisonment of John E. Fletcher."

The first named act provides that a new county shall be formed out of the counties of Sandusky, Wood and Henry, with Toledo for the county seat and covers the greater part of the disputed territory. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have been appointed for the same. The second act provides that if the Government of the United States and Michigan will permit the peaceable running of the line, then all prosecutions for past offences, and all coercive jurisdiction shall cease till the next sitting of Congress. The appropriation act provides \$300,000 to enable the governor to carry into effect the act of last session, provided the compromise bill is not accepted. The forcible abduction act, makes it a Penitentiary offence to carry off any citizen of Ohio.

We hope that not much positive evil will grow out of the whole proceedings of the last session. We have very little expectation that any good will result from

it. We do earnestly implore all who are entrusted with the execution of these laws of Ohio, and those entrusted with the counteracting laws of Michigan to use them in the spirit of forbearance. The least rash step may produce civil war. Who can think of that with composure?

Appointments by the President.—William Marvin, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

John A. Parker, to be Consul for the port of Brazora in Texas, Mexico.

It is stated in the *Globe* that Dr. Samuel Moore has resigned the office of Director of the Mint of the United States, to take effect on the first of the next month, and that Robert M. Patterson, M. D. of the University of Virginia, has been appointed to succeed him.—*Balt. American*.

We are gratified to have in our power to announce that Edward Livingston, Esq. late Minister Plenipotentiary to France, reached New York on the 13d inst. in the Frigate Constitution. We understand that his latest communications have been received at the State Department. We have reason to believe they have given entire satisfaction to the Executive, as they will doubtless to the American People when made public. Mr. Livingston is hourly expected in this city. He will be received every where with the demonstrations of cordial affection and respect, that distinguished his reception at New York.—*Globe*.

Arrival of the frigate Constitution.—The New York papers announce the arrival at that port of the U. S. frigate Constitution, Commodore Elliott, having on board Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, and his family. She left Plymouth May 17. On coming into the North River, on Tuesday morning, she fired a salute which was returned from Castle William. The *Journal of Commerce* says—"Mr. Livingston and family came ashore in a lieutenant's barge, under a second salute, and landed on the steps at Castle Garden. A great crowd had assembled on the Battery, who gave the Minister a very cordial reception, and accompanied him to the house of a friend at the lower end of Greenwich street. From the steps, Mr. Livingston addressed his fellow-citizens in a brief speech, which was answered by hearty cheers.

"He expressed the satisfaction he felt at the cordial reception which had been given him, and assured his countrymen that during his absence it had been his constant desire to secure the rights and maintain the honor of the United States. He then withdrew to a window in the chamber, and a friend announced that in consequence of fatigue, it would be impossible for Mr. L. at that time to receive his fellow citizens individually, but it was expected that the Corporation of the city would make a speedy arrangement for that purpose.

"We are glad to learn from the conversation of Mr. Livingston that his return to the United States is not to be taken as an evil omen. Among the reasons for it is the desire to put the President in possession of his views more fully than he could well do by letter. He has not perceived among the people or in the government of France, any hostile disposition towards us.—On the whole, we find nothing to shake our often expressed confidence, that our affairs with France will be brought to a satisfactory and friendly issue. Mr. Livingston will soon repair to Washington, and no doubt government will in some way put the people in possession of the impressions made by his statements."

From the New York Evening Post.

The following extracts from various French journals are furnished us by the arrival of the Constitution. Whatever throws any light upon the disposition of the French people in relation to the question in dispute between their Government and ours, must possess interest for our readers.

From the *Gazette de France* (Carlisle) 30th April 1835.

The Sun, after citing the article of the *Gazette de France*, which speaks of the departure of Mr. Livingston as a necessary consequence of the amendment introduced in the projet de loi of the twenty-five millions, thinks that there will not be, on this account, a rupture between France and the United States. Such is the opinion which the *Courier* now expresses. General Jackson will readily say, according to the *Courier*, that he did not intend directly to threaten France, and that after this short explanation on both sides, all will be finished.

From the *Bon Sens*, (opposition) copied by the *Gazette de France*, 30th April.

Mr. Livingston, in the last interview which he had with M. de Broglie, held towards him nearly this language: "All the wrongs of which you complain so bitterly have not been directly addressed to you. The Message of the President is an address of him to Congress, and not of him to France. It is a business of internal concern in which you ought not to meddle, and about which you had no right to take offence. Have we taken offence from any of your speeches in the Chamber, of your epithets of smugglers and cheats which have been applied to us by your orators? Imitate our reserve, and do not make a public question of that which is only a domestic one. It is true that it is now too late to give you this advice. You have adhered to the amendment of M. Valaze, which, in our opinion, virtually annuls the Treaty. For this reason, I am obliged to return to the United States, and to refer this matter to your Government."

The trial before the French Chamber of Peers of the rioters at Lyons and elsewhere, excites naturally deep attention in France as well as the rest of Europe. It is an extraordinary proceeding, which involves important consequences. One hundred and twenty individuals, who have already been imprisoned for a twelve-month, are brought to Paris, and attended, by their numerous counsel, appear at the bar of the Chamber of Peers. That such a body should be a constitutional tribunal on such an occasion, is an anomaly which should not be found in a government where the throne is "surrounded by republican institutions." So great was the tumult that it was impossible to proceed with the trial. The Peers remanded the accused to prison, decreeing that their trial should be conducted without their presence, and that it should be conducted, not by the advocates chosen by the prisoners themselves, but by members of the bar of Paris, elected by the Peers. This usurpation added of course to the excitement prevalent in France, and is calculated to heap further unpopularity upon the load which already weighs upon Louis Philippe.—*Baltimore American*.

Election of President by the House of Representatives.—It is admitted by every unprejudiced Whig that the only chance of success for the Whig candidate is in bringing the election into the House of Representatives. There are few, among them who will confess that their prospect of bringing about this result is in the slightest degree favorable. But a drowning man will catch at straws, and the cause of the Whigs is so desperate that they grasp at anything however slight, that they think will save them.

We wish to keep distinctly before the people the fact that the Whigs are determined if possible to carry the Election of President into the House of Representatives. They despair of success with the people. They know the unpopularity of their cause. They feel that the people are not with them, and their calculations are based on the hope of outmaneuvering the people. One of their great idols, Tristram Burgess, who thanked God that he never was a democrat, has avowed that he trusts that an election of President may never be made in any other manner than by the House of Representatives, and there is not a Whig paper in the country that has disavowed his opinions. We ask the people—the voters of all parties—whether they intend to keep the power of electing a President in their own hands or whether they are willing that it should be taken from them.

The election of President by the House of Representatives is indeed constitutional, but every one must regret the necessity of exercising it. When John Quincy Adams was elected President by the House of Representatives, General Jackson had received the highest number of votes given by the people. What was the consequence? The people, incensed, not only at the election of a man whom they had rejected, but at the manner of his election, and the bargain and intrigue by which it was brought about, determined that he should no longer occupy a place to which he had been elevated contrary to their will. That will they are determined to enforce, and the question now submitted to them is not merely whether they will elect the candidates of the Baltimore Convention, but whether they will retain the election in their own hands. Can any man in his senses question their decision for a moment?—*N. Y. Times*.

The Hon. John H. Eaton.—This gentleman having recently paid a visit to New Orleans, his democratic friends in that city tendered to him a public dinner as a mark of their respect and esteem. He was compelled by his private engagements to decline the honor.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Steam Car, with two large Passenger Cars, will make two trips from Lexington to the Villa, on the 4th inst.—The first one at ten o'clock, A. M. and the second at one o'clock, P. M.

DIED, in Woodford county, on Saturday the 27th June, of pulmonary disease, Mrs. Mary PITCHER, consort of Benjamin Pitcher.

Mr. & Mrs. Barry's INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE regular annual vacation of this Institution, is postponed until the 1st Oct. in the place of 1st August, as has been the custom heretofore. Pupils will be received at any time previous to that period.

For Terms apply at the Institution.

Lex. July 1, 1835—26-1m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken Nathaniel Lowry into partnership in his Grocery concern. The business in future will be conducted in the name of

THOMPSON AND LOWRY.

They have just received a fresh supply of Family Groceries; and will continue to keep all articles in their line of business, for sale on as moderate terms as they can afford. Their friends and the public generally are requested to give them a call, as they hope by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Those indebted to the firm, will please call and settle as soon as possible.

THOMPSON & LOWRY.

Lex. July 2, 1835—26-1f

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Fayette county, the 3d inst. by a Justice of the Peace for said county; a mulatto boy who calls himself

Thomas Stewart, says he is free, and came from Tazewell, Claiborne county, Tennessee; he is about five feet 6 or 8 inches high; about 18 years old, had on a blue cotton roundabout, blue jeans pantaloons; striped cotton vest, and new fur hat. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take him out.

THOMAS B. MEGOWAN, J. F. C.

Lex. July 3, 1835—26-3c

THEATRE.

At the Masonic Hall.

MR. FORES respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity, that he has arrived with a well selected Dramatic Corps, and intends offering a series of *Dramatic Representations*, which he trusts will meet with their approbation and encouragement. The room has been fitted up in a neat and appropriate style. The scenery new, and every exertion will be made to render the whole establishment comfortable and amusing.

This Evening, Saturday, July 4th, 1835, will be presented, the domestic Melo Drama of **LUKE THE LABORER;** Or, the Lost Son.

The performance to conclude with the laughable farce of **FAMILY JARS.**

NEW GOODS FOR 1835. HAWKINS, MORRISON & HUNTER.

Are now receiving and opening at their Store Rooms, Main-st. Lexington, Ky. A LARGE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF Indian, French, English and American DRY GOODS.

Among which will be found, Cloths, Cassimere, Vestings and gentlemen's and Boy's Summer wear in great variety, a large and fashionable assortment of New Style Silks, Satins, Painted Muslins, Lawns, Queen cottons, French Prints, Gingham &c.; black Bombazine, Challey, with many other styles of Goods for Ladies wear; French worked Bobinet and Muslin Capes and Garteries, Fancy silk Muslin, Havana Linen Cape and Grass-Linen Handkerchiefs, Ribbed and plain Silk and Damask Handkerchiefs, and Linens; Irish Sheetings, Damask Table and Towel Diaper and Damask table Cloths; French and Misses' French Gimp, Paris, split Straw, Dome Pattern Tuscan, Silk, Gimp Imperial and Paris made Gingham Bonnets; Ladies' Misses' and Children's black Lasting, Kid and French Morocco, black, blue and white Satin, Seal skin and Ladies' Misses' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Hosiery, &c. white and black; Fur, black Silk and Palm Leaf Hats; Gentlemen's Morocco and Calf Skin Boots, Shoes and Pumps. New Styled Parasols and Umbrellas;

Black, Satin, Mohair, Bombazine summer Stocks, Fancy embroidered Velvet Reticules and Bead Bags; French artificial Flowers, and Head Ornaments; Silver and Brass, Plate and Tortoise Combs; English and American Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs;

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

Together with many new and scarce articles, all of which have been recently purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, under circumstances, which enable us to offer them wholesale and retail, unusually low for cash or the products of the country. Our friends, customers and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel assured, we can show something entirely new, and offer extra inducements to those wishing to purchase.

Call and see us how.

Lex. March 20, 1835—26-1f

DOCTORS

CROSS AND BLACKBURN

WILL practice Medicine in all its departments in the city of Lexington and its vicinity. The former having paid, during his recent attendance upon the Medical schools and Hospitals of Europe, great attention to Surgery and Midwifery, would be glad to engage in the practice of those branches of the art.

To those laboring under Stone or Gravel, Dr. Cross would say, that he has it now in his power to offer them a means of relief for their sufferings, not only safe and effectual, but comparatively painless and bloodless. The operation he proposes to perform, is denominated *LITHOTOMY*, and comprehends in its instrumental apparatus no cutting instrument. It was invented by Baron Heintzlop, and it is at this time practiced with the greatest possible degree of success in both Paris and London. In proof of its claims upon the confidence of the public, it is sufficient to say, that a very great number of the most celebrated and successful Surgeons of Europe have given it their unqualified approbation; among whom we may mention the names of Sir Astley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie and the late Baron Duperren.

As the operation of Civiale has been attempted in the West, and I believe with results altogether unsatisfactory, he deems it proper to remark that the one here offered to the public is totally unlike it in its principle, and he has commended a degree of success, for which he or his warmest friends never contended. While that of Civiale is abandoned by every one but himself, that of Baron Heintzlop is admired, supported and practised by daily increasing numbers of Surgeons.

Office on Main street, near Brennan's Hotel, where they will gratuitously prescribe for the poor every day at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Lex. July 4, 1831—26-1f

LARGE SHEEP.

There was imported last year from England to the city of New York, a very superior young Ram of the Bakewell breed, combining advantages as to cross and fleece and early maturity superior to all others. Live weight of this buck 207 lbs. Weight of fleece 12 lbs. This valuable animal cost in England eighty pounds Sterling as per statement of the importer, of whom Mr. Seymour of Ohio got him, of whom I purchased him.

It is thought by those that have given this subject much attention, that a cross of the Bakewell on the common or part blooded Merino Sheep of Kentucky will be of great utility, by which a much heavier carcass and heavier fleece will be obtained, yielding a description of wool well adapted to family purposes, and for the manufacture of jeans and negro clothing, besides the great increased value of the carcass, worth to the butcher double that money now paid for mutton of the common breed.

To import such a Ram from England to Kentucky, would cost six hundred dollars. Mr. Seymour purchased two young Ewes of the same breed from the celebrated flock of Mr. Barney near Philadelphia, which cost fifty dollars each on Mr. Barney's farm. These three sheep are now in the neighborhood of Lexington.—I propose to sell half the interest in the three to any gentleman that would take a lively interest in extending the Bakewell breed for the sum of three hundred dollars. The Buck to be let to Ewes at ten dollars each, or to purchase a sufficient number of Ewes to breed from, and sell the young ones, to make it an equal joint concern in risk, disbursements, expense, profit, &c.

A sample of the Bucks' fleece may be seen on application to Mr. Richard Curt, Lexington, who will give information regarding the three sheep may be made. If I do not make a satisfactory disposition of them before the first of August, they will be removed from the neighborhood of Lexington, near Glent, Gallatin county, Kentucky.

GEO. N. SANDERS.

Lex. June 20, 1835—26-3c

* New York, June 29, 1831.

Mr. Seymour, Sir.—I have this day received of Mr. Cunningham as directed by you the value for the young Ram, imported by me in the ship Maude, from Hull; and subjoin, as you requested, particulars of his descent.

He was lambed late in March 1833, from an Ewe descended from the Bucks of the celebrated Mr. Chapman, and by a Ram of the Hottelton breed, raised by Edward Ormley, Esq. of Salter near Hull, and sold by him for the sum of eighty pounds Sterling.

I am, Sir,

yours very respectfully,

A. H. GOSSIP.

The Observer & Reporter will insert the above 3 weeks and charge G. N. S.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

THE 2d instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, will become due and payable on Monday, the 26th inst. After that day, the President will attend daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M., at the Bank of the United States, in Lexington, for the purpose of refunding all money paid to the Commissioners in Lexington for Stock not retained.

JOHN TILFORD, Pres.

June 27, 1835—26-3c

12 BBLs. old Whiskey, Bounce and Apple Brandy, for sale at the ware-house of E. L. Winter, on Water-street, Lex. July 3, 1835—26-1f

James P. Rucker vs Charles Humphreys.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Woodford Circuit Ct. June Term, 1835. James P. Rucker, Complainant, against Charles Humphreys, Administrator, &c. Defendants in Chancery.

This day came the complainant and his attorney, and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Thos. Essex is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance hereon, and answer the Complainant's bill of complaint, it is ordered that unless the said absent defendant Essex, appears hereon or before the first day of the next September Term of this court, and answer said bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper printed in this State, for two months in succession according to law, and all further proceedings are continued until the next term.

A copy att.

RIDLEY GREATHOUSE, clk.

Lex. July 1, 1835—26-3w

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALEB WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDISE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALEB WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co. makes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-1f

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON Wednesday, July 15, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at public auction, on the premises in second street, nearly opposite the residence of Robert Wickliffe, Esq.

A Valuable Collection of FURNITURE,

Consisting of a handsome

Mahogany Side-board; Sofas, Dining,

Card, Centre, Toilet and Work Tables;

Bedsteads, carved and common;

Book-Cases and Desks; Clothes-Press;

Chairs of different kinds; Carpets;

Heartbricks; Beds and Bedding all in the best condition; Staffordshire and other Ware for common use.

Also, a complete set of the best WHITE

FRENCH CHINA, containing twelve

dozen plates and other pieces in porcelain;

a handsome TEA and COFFEE SET of WHITE

CHINA GLASS; a large assortment of

FRENCH CUT GLASS,

the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.]